





this agitation. It was an angry of better things to come. He liked this mingling of heretofore discordant elements—drawn together by the great sympathetic cord of freedom. Vermont, New Hampshire, Missouri and Delaware, are here. And he was told that Maryland was here, and it was a fact of deeply momentous importance, when in the South they begin talk of the evils of Slavery, Virginia, the mother of Presidents, was here. The feeling is extending, expanding, not only at the North, but at the South.

12 o'clock.

**ORGANIZATION OF THE CONVENTION.**  
Judge Stephens of Indiana, called the meeting to order, and proposed NATHANIEL SAWYER, of Ohio, as President of the Convention pro tem. Unanimously confirmed.

A resolution was passed to the effect that a committee of one from each State and one from the District of Columbia, be selected to draft a plan for the permanent organization of the Convention, and that each delegation appoint its representative. The States were called, and the following gentlemen were appointed as the Committee:

*Maine*—James C. Woodman.  
*New Hampshire*—George G. Fogg.  
*Vermont*—E. D. Barber.  
*Massachusetts*—William Jackson.  
*Rhode Island*—Wm. G. Hammond.  
*Connecticut*—Thaddeus Wells.  
*New York*—Preston King. (Chairman.)  
*New Jersey*—H. M. Conner.  
*Pennsylvania*—Joseph Keig.  
*Ohio*—S. P. Chase.  
*Michigan*—Isaac P. Christianity.  
*Wisconsin*—Hans Crocker.  
*Illinois*—Isaac N. Arnold.  
*Indiana*—William Miller.  
*Alabama*—Joseph M. Jarrigan.  
*Delaware*—Jacob Puscy.  
*Maryland*—William Robinson.  
*Virginia*—George Craig.  
*District of Columbia*—L. P. Noble.

Hon. Preston King, from the committee of one from each State, on the permanent organization of the Convention, unanimously recommended  
**CHARLES F. ADAMS**, of Mass., for President of the Convention.

That there be one Vice President from each State represented in this Convention, and to be selected by the Delegates from the several States.

That Charles B. Sedgwick, of N. Y., C. V. Dyer, of Ill., Thomas Bolton of Ohio, Ralph Butler, Jr. of Maine, J. E. Snodgrass, of Maryland, A. M. Johnson of New Jersey, Franklin Taylor of Penn., be Secretaries of the Convention.

George Rathbun of New York and S. P. Chase of Ohio, were appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Adams, and announce to him his appointment.

Mr. Adams took his seat amid the vociferous and repeated cheers of the multitude.

The following Vice Presidents were nominated by their respective State Delegations:

*Maine*—William Bradbury.  
*New Hampshire*—Moses A. Cartland.  
*Vermont*—Levi H. Brainerd.  
*Massachusetts*—John Mills.  
*New Jersey*—David L. Rogers.  
*Pennsylvania*—E. D. Gazzano.  
*Ohio*—Nicholas Spindle.  
*Illinois*—S. J. Lowe.  
*Indiana*—John W. Wright.  
*Wisconsin*—Byron Kilbourne.  
*Alabama*—William Miller.  
*Michigan*—Robert S. Wilson.  
*Maryland*—Robert Gardner.  
*Virginia*—George Craig.  
*Rhode Island*—Walter R. Danforth.  
*Delaware*—A. H. Dixon.  
*District of Columbia*—L. P. Noble.

The delegation from New York not having agreed upon a nomination for Vice President, it was agreed to meet at 8 o'clock this evening for that purpose.

At the evening session, the proceedings were commenced with a prayer by Rev. Mr. Tucker of Buffalo.

Mr. Adams then arose and addressed the Convention in an opening speech, which was received with the most enthusiastic and long continued applause.

The Committee on Organization, &c., submitted the following further report, which was unanimously adopted:

This Convention assembled in pursuance of a recommendation of a Convention in the State of Ohio, held on the 28th day of June last. That Convention recommended the appointment of six delegates at large for each State that should choose to be represented, and three delegates from each Congressional District.

Several States have followed that recommendation as to the number of delegates, while in other States, County and District meetings have appointed a much larger number than that proposed, and in some a smaller number.

The committee appointed by the delegations of the several States, upon the subjects of organization and representation, have had the subject under consideration, and beg leave to submit to the Convention the following rules to remedy, as far as practicable, the inequality which would arise from voting in mass, per capita, or by States.

1. Each State shall be entitled to six conferees; to be composed of delegates at large, if it have them in sufficient numbers, if not, they shall be appointed by the delegates in attendance from said State.

2. Each Congressional District of a State represented, shall be entitled to three conferees. The regular delegates of the districts shall be such conferees, if enough are present. If not, the conferees may be supplied by the delegates from said State, from any persons attending from said State.

3. The said conferees shall constitute a Committee of Conference, and shall have full power to sit during the sittings of the Convention, and to entertain and decide finally any question referred by the Convention or any question that shall be originated in said Committee of Conference; and shall have full power on the subject of representation.

4. Any question in the Convention shall be referred to said Committee for its final action, upon the demand of one hundred members.

Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio, came forward amidst deafening applause. We give a few extracts from his speech:

"Friends, countrymen and fellow-citizens: I know of no sublimer spectacle that could be presented to the eye of the Patriot, Statesman, or lover of mankind, than to see a people assembled in friendly Convention, for the maintenance of their own inalienable rights; and when my Reverend friend here made such beautiful allusion to that venerable statesman, who has lately taken his departure from this to a brighter world, my heart involuntarily responded amen to the sentiment he expressed. I firmly believe, that could that 'old man eloquent,' that mighty and irresistible champion of human rights from early youth to extreme age, have lived to see this day, he would have said like him of old, 'Now, Lord, let thy servant depart in peace, since mine eyes have seen thy salvation.' [Great applause.]

The beautiful allusion, made in the prayer to which you listened this morning, to the Pilgrim Fathers who were tempted toward a wintery and storm-ridden sea, as they fled from political oppression at home, and sought to establish this over-living principle of man's inalienable rights upon the shores of Massachusetts, reminded me, that in that same year—yes, fellow-citizens, in that same year that our Pilgrim Fathers landed upon these inclement shores, a Dutch ship, freighted with humanity made merchantable by the superior fraud and powers of practical dealers in human flesh and blood, landed upon our coast at Jamestown, in Virginia. Yes, the element of slavery and degradation was established in the same year that our Pilgrim Fathers established Human Liberty upon the wild New England shores. And these antagonistic principles have been spreading and widening, and pushing out, and bearing fruit from that day to the present. And while New England has been, with devotion to her country, her God, and to mankind, endeavoring to extend her principles of liberty, Southern States have been eagerly and energetically engaged in extending and perpetuating Human Degradation and Slavery. And that institution existed when it was first brought upon the Southern shores of these States precisely as it

is now sought to be established in California and New Mexico. It was established there by force of the physical and intellectual superiority of the whites over the colored race. In violation of his fellow's high decree, the white man seized his fellow colored man and compelled him to submit to his will. That state of the degraded African existed for years with no other law to sustain it than now exists in New Mexico and California.

Well, gentlemen, you all know that I opposed Martin Van Buren with all my powers. I felt no stone unturned in '44 to defeat his election. Martin Van Buren rejected Texas in '37. She was at war with Mexico. In '44 the slaveholders of Mississippi interrupted him upon this subject, which with them, was the transcendent question of all others, and he declared his opposition to the Annexation of Texas, in '44. This is a matter of truth and of history, and I declare it to be the brightest spot in his political life. There was in that act a perfect consistency, and a perfect adaptation to his present position. I understand it. And you will understand that I am not an advocate of it. Martin Van Buren for the Presidency. He is not my choice, but if he shall be the fairly selected candidate of this Convention, then, I say, I shall be for him. [Enthusiastic applause.] If not, then I will support my public husband, and I will sustain him against him. [Great applause.]

Mr. Culver of N. Y., next addressed the meeting in a very spirited and effective speech.

The Chair announced the following Committee on Resolutions:

*New York*—Benjamin F. Butler, Joseph L. White, H. B. Stanton.  
*Maine*—D. Farnsworth, Alfred Johnson, James C. Woodman.  
*New Hampshire*—J. G. Hoyt, W. A. Marston, G. G. Fogg.  
*Massachusetts*—S. C. Phillips, Charles Sedgwick, Joshua Leavitt.  
*Vermont*—J. Poland, Asahel Peck, Daniel Roberts.  
*Connecticut*—W. H. Burleigh, C. W. Phillips, F. P. Tracy.  
*Rhode Island*—W. G. Hammond.  
*New Jersey*—John W. S. out, W. Danham, George Updike.  
*Pennsylvania*—E. D. Gazzano, John C. Wills, John Dougherty.  
*Ohio*—S. P. Chase, E. S. Hamlin, W. A. Rogers.  
*Maryland*—Edwin Thomas, J. E. Snodgrass, Thos. Gardner.  
*Virginia*—George Craig.  
*District of Columbia*—C. L. Noble.

*Illinois*—J. N. Arnold, Owen Lovejoy, Thomas Richmond.  
*Wisconsin*—J. Codding, Hans Crocker, J. C. Mead.  
*Indiana*—William Miller.  
*Michigan*—H. K. Clarke, H. N. Ormsby, S. P. Mead.  
*Delaware*—Jacob Puscy, J. A. H. Dixon.

Benjamin F. Butler of New York next addressed the Convention. We give a portion of his remarks:

Fellow citizens! the friends who have preceded me have alluded, with great propriety and felicity of language and thought, to the extraordinary circumstances under which we have convened, to the fact occurring now for the first time in our political history, of a Convention assembled from seventeen States in the Union, and the capital—counting thousands of miles, and doing as they do and have done heretofore, oftentimes in serious and most exciting conflict to open questions of the most delicate and delicate nature, yet forgetting all their differences, and bringing together a congregation of free hearts and free minds, for the purpose of deliberating upon one of the greatest questions which has been submitted to the American people since we have been a nation. And it is, indeed, a spectacle as sublime and exalting, as it is noble and extraordinary.

Here we are, old actors upon the political boards. I barely allude to my actions, merely to say that I am not here to undo, or to unsway, any thing that I have ever before done or said. Not that I am infallible. I am a man with the errors of a man. With regard to the political errors that have committed, I will say that they were not errors of the heart, but errors of the head, and I am very free to say that now, that a new question has come up in which, as an humble American citizen, am required to deliberate and act, I have tried to meet that question, with just sense of my responsibility to my fellow men, and to him who is the judge that steth upon the throne, and shall weigh all the actions of men—the question whether freedom shall be abolished in four or five thousand square miles of free territory and plant the curse of human slavery in these square miles or not.

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therefore, I say to our national legislators, that before they attempt to pass another compromise, they will wait and let the people express their opinions next November, and enable every man to say whether or not it is Christianity and becoming a free people to allow Freedom in Mexico and California, and plant Slavery there



## MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER.

We have given this document in full in this week's paper, but because many of our readers would not see it otherwise, and because it is of permanent interest as one of the monuments which Public Opinion, as it marches on, leaves behind it to mark its progress. It gives, we believe, entire satisfaction to those to whom it is addressed. And with justice, for it is all that men limiting their movement to the platform of the Buffalo Convention can ask. It accepts that platform in full; it explains and emphasizes the subject of Slavery-Extension; it thinks circumstances have so far changed as to justify him in appearing as a candidate for the Presidency, and in offering his services to the cause of the Abolition of Slavery in the District, though he does not think it advisable to adopt the views of the Convention as to external Improvements, Public Lands, and a Revenue Tariff. It makes Mr. Van Buren out to be a very suitable candidate for the Conscience Whigs, the Barnburners, the Liberty party, and for all, generally, who are content to keep Slavery where it is, and to fight it with their hands tied with the compromise worn by their fathers, and worn willingly by themselves.

We have no particular faith in the political honesty of those politicians who profess to be strongly impressed with the importance of the principles incarnated in Mr. Van Buren, who yet refuse to support him on the ground of his former malfeasance, and give their votes to Taylor or Cass as men to be preferred to him. In politics it will not do to inquire too curiously into the past history of men prominent enough to be a Presidential candidate. Bygone must be allowed to be bygones. A man's present position, his contemporary pledges, must be admitted for the purposes of political qualification. Men who are frightened from their political propriety by the spectre of Mr. Van Buren are of too quasy a constitution to last long, even with the most industrious packing. They would soon have come to an untimely end, by some other dispenser. The new party have gained a loss in their demise. It is absurd for men willing to act under the Constitution, and to be true to its compromises, to boggle at the nomination of Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Anybody else, to be their chief agent in maintaining them, who will consent to do it in the way they like the best. Mr. Van Buren will answer the purpose of the party that has nominated him, in victory or in defeat, as well as any body.

But though Mr. Van Buren will do very well for the Movement Whigs, Democrats and Third Party Men, he is far enough from coming up to the mark of the Abolitionists. His whole argument rests upon the interference of Slavery with Northern influence and rights, and the danger of its power being augmented and perpetuated by its extension over new territories. He has nothing to say, except slightly and inferentially, against Slavery itself. He is profoundly respectful to the Slave States and Slaveholders, and piously respectful of the Compromises of the Constitution. Now this is all what the new Party want. He and they should be all this. They contemplate remaining in a Slaveholding Union, and putting forth the united strength of the confederacy for the maintenance of slavery within its appropriate sphere. He justly represents the party in all this. He plainly states the grievance of the non-slaveholding States, as it lies in his mind; that they have been disappointed of the political supremacy, the expectation of which induced them to assist in investing the slaveholding States with the privileges and guarantees of the Constitution. Which means, being interpreted, in engaging to let them import slaves for twenty years, to send back their captives, to put down their insurrections, and to give them three votes for every five slaves. And it is not the atrocity of the bargain that shocks Mr. Van Buren so much, but the being overreached in the consideration.

Mr. Van Buren, it will be observed, does not believe, if he ever heard of it, that school of constitutional lawyers and divines, who have discovered, some of them, that there is nothing about slavery in the Constitution, and others, that the last was made for the express, or at least, the necessary purpose, of abolishing the first! He does not attempt to rail the seal from off the bond, but honestly acknowledges that it was the pound of flesh next the slave's heart that was secured by it. And had the Shylocks of the South been content with this, and not sharpened their knives for Northern breasts, for all that appears, the Free Soil party never would have existed, and the latter days of Mr. Van Buren would have gone down in peace at Lindenwald. He is too knowing a man to attempt, on the one hand, to prove by a logical process that the great, bloody, cruel, ravenous American eagle, is, after all, merely a harmless dove, or, on the other, to catch and tame him by putting salt upon his tail. His, apparently, never occurred to him, neoplaty that he is, that the fundamental law means the opposite of what it appears to be upon its face, of what it is explained by history and has been interpreted by the Courts to mean, and of what the practice of sixty years shows to have been the universal understanding of its purpose. 'If his slave runs away,' says he, 'and enters one of the non-slaveholding States, he does not thereby become free, but shall be delivered up upon the claim of the person entitled to his services. But this is not in consequence of the recognition of the right of property in such person, notwithstanding the State laws; but in virtue of an express article of the Constitution, which constitutes one of its compromises upon the subject of slavery.' A cool, but accurate statement of the mean, cruel, damnable relation of all intending fidelity to the Constitution, to the Slave-masters!

Mr. Van Buren is at great pains to exculpate the Wilnot Provision from the imputation of being disrespectful to the slaveholding States! He talks a deal of 'the true glory of the Confederacy,' and of the humiliation of a part tarnishing the glory of the whole. He thinks that the Northern people are so 'national in their feelings and cherishes so deep a solicitude for the honor and welfare of all its members,' that if they believed the success of this measure would draw after it such grave consequences, they would be among the last to uphold it! Polite Mr. Van Buren! We always heard he was a well-bred gentleman, but he seems to be the very pink of courtesy and mirror of knighthood. Lord Chesterfield was a bore to him! The glory of a slaveholding Nation! The honor of woman-whipping and baby-stealing ruffians! Surely, this is a specimen of what is called 'being most infernally polite'!

We think Mr. Van Buren is quite out in his inference that because the Slave States were in favor of the Ordinance of 1787, it was from any predilection for freedom. It was because they were jealous of the competition of new States in their own departments of production, and because the prohibition of the Foreign trade had not given rise to the Great American System of the Protection of the Domestic Manufacture of Men, that they were eager with their concurrence. Who believes those men would be thus unanimous now, were the way to do again? Equally strange appears to us his way of looking at passing events, if he were induced to declare his intention of vetoing an Act for Abolishing Slavery in the District by the apprehension of a servile war! If the extent to which this subject was pressed created such a danger then, surely, it must be ten times greater now. And, yet, Mr. Van Buren will not veto a Bill now! A servile war. Three millions of unarmed, uneducated slaves fight-

ing against seventeen millions of intelligent enemies, armed to the teeth? Does Mr. Van Buren think there can be any fear, or any hope, of such a war as long as this Union endures?

But we have no purpose of criticizing this letter. It speaks for itself. It is all that voters under the Constitution have a right to ask. Mr. Van Buren fully represents the party of which he is the head. He will oppose the extension of Slavery over New States, but he will maintain its constitutional rights in the Old. He will still deliver up the fugitive slave to the tyrant of whose hand he has escaped. If a Slave Revolution is on foot, he will crush it with the whole force of the Nation. He will uphold the Oligarchy which rules over us, by maintaining their right to rule by virtue of their ownership in human flesh. All this he must do, if he be true to the Constitution he will swear to support. All this, they who appoint him their minister by their ballots, empower and instruct him to do, by the terms of that Commission which they give him. Mr. Van Buren and his party leave the matter of Slavery where it was twenty years ago. They do not propose to meddle with its existence, provided it can live where it is. They only hope to curb its further progress. This is easily better than nothing. It is a step in the right direction, over which we rejoice. But we cannot but see that it is but a very short and uncertain step. A step which might as well not have been taken, if it be not the precursor of another. And there is no other step to be taken within the Constitution. This touches its extreme bounds. The Abolitionists have transcended its limits. They refuse to be bound by it, and consequently, to bind others by it. They stand outside of it, and demand a purer Constitution and a holier Union. All they have to do at this crisis, is, to stand firmly in their present advanced and impracticable position, and urge upon all genuine enemies of slavery to come up and do battle by their side—q.

## NATHAN APPLETON'S DISCOURSE OF SLAVERY.

In the portion of the first page which we have appropriated as a Museum for the preservation and exhibition of moral anomalies and curiosities of wickedness, will be found to-day, a letter from the Hon. Nathan Appleton, which well deserves a place in that repository. It is invaluable as a specimen of the pro-slavery of twenty years since. Any one, whose memory does not run so far back, will there see how almost every body used to talk in those times. It is like a resurrection of a long-buried form of pro-slavery.

'Is't a corpse set up for show,  
Galvanized at times to go?'

Mr. Appleton, plainly, has preserved his moral integrity in an extraordinary manner. It has not undergone that flux and efflux of ideas which, in general, inseparably and essentially change the character of every man's mind, just as the body is renewed by the change of its particles, every seven years. But there are no climacterics in Mr. Appleton's moral nature. What he was twenty years ago, he is now. All the agitation that has shaken the moral atmosphere around him, all the light that has been poured about him, all the experience of twenty years, have produced no effect upon him. As far as the most important political and moral element of the world he lives in is concerned, he is as uninformed, as narrow-minded, as full of ignorant assumption and vulgar prejudice, as he was then. He stands as the representative, let us hope the only one, of a bygone generation. Like the Bourbons, he has 'learned nothing, and forgot nothing'—he is neither wiser nor better, as respects this matter, by the teachings of a score of years.

He endorses the Colonization Scheme, of course, though he does not think it has any important bearing upon the extinction of slavery in the United States; or, as is most probable, because he sees that it can have no such tendency. 'African Slavery' (American Slavery, Mr. Appleton, if you please) 'is the existing topic of the day. It is a curse entailed upon us.' 'But we of New England are free from it!' Free from a curse entailed upon us! He thinks the South wrong in maintaining the right of introducing Slavery into territory now free; because 'it is difficult to find a natural right on an original wrong.' Here he begs the question. The Slaveholders claim Slavery as an original right, and if Mr. Appleton proves any thing by the rest of his letter, they have the best of the argument. 'As to the extinction of Slavery in the slave States, secured by the Constitution, I see no reason why we of the free States should make ourselves very unhappy about it.' Why not leave it to the parties immediately concerned? What party is more immediately concerned, than that which has secured, and does secure, the extension of Slavery in the U. States by the Constitution? Who should repent, if not the accessory to a crime? But, according to Mr. A.'s morality, Frank Knapp, who only watched the house while Dick Cromwell murdered old Mr. White, 'had no reason to make himself very unhappy about it.' His conscience should be saved harmless by the compact between him and the assassin!

Mr. Appleton thinks 'interference always distasteful, sometimes hateful, especially when accompanied by denunciations of sinfulness!' We wonder whether Mr. A. is a come outer, or whether he supports a minister, and if so, what for? 'The question of sinfulness should be kept where it belongs, between the individual and his Maker.' Does Mr. A. apply this rule to the man who steals his spouse? But it is the question of property, after all, that is the insurmountable difficulty. 'For slaves are property, to all intents and purposes, in the States which have established Slavery.' Property is essentially the creature of legislation. (3) And yet Mr. A. has said just before, that 'a natural right' cannot be founded on an original wrong! This is the first time, we believe, that this atrocious doctrine, which cost Mr. Clay the Presidency, has been endorsed by any Northern man of respectable position. According to it, if the General Court should pass a law making Mr. Appleton my slave, he would be so, to all intents and purposes!

Then hear this statesman further. 'An impassable gulf separates the African and Caucasian races. There is something abhorrent to most people in the mixture of their blood. At all events, as a matter of fact, amalgamation is impossible!' Has Mr. A. never seen any but pure negroes at the South? He should ask his friend Mr. Clay, to give him his views as to 'the bleaching process.' Mr. Appleton knows so little of the philosophy of the Slave Power as to say Slavery 'may be abolished when slave labor ceases to be profitable. No one would accept a slave, white or black, in Ireland.' Yes, many would, if the Constitution of England were framed, like ours, so as to give the political control of the Empire to the owners of slaves, in virtue of such ownership. Slavery exists here, now, not as an element of pecuniary profit, so much as of political power. On the whole, Mr. A. considers 'the abolition of slavery, as a problem beyond the power of man to solve,' although slavery was certainly a problem of man's own proposition. Unless, indeed, he means to be understood in his pious conclusion, as giving all the glory of slavery to God alone. 'Fortunately, events of this kind are controlled by a higher and wiser power, in which we may rely with perfect confidence that they will work together for good!' Happy, indeed, is it for this Christian people that they can cast the blame of all their crimes upon their Maker!

It is difficult to understand what possible motive Mr. Appleton could have for making this public exposure of himself. Nothing could well seem to be more gratuitous and unprovoked. No man who does not consider himself as shamed,—out of the line of

promotion,—would furnish his enemies with such a weapon against himself. It is trying a millstone round his own neck. If he had any wish to keep his head above water, it must be that, having had all he wanted, politically, and being rich enough to indulge in such a luxury, he sought to relieve himself thus of 'the perilous stuff that weighed upon his heart.' That it is a mere exhibition of spleen, an overflowing of pro-slavery bile, a confession of the state of his mind to this Colonization Father, and made public by way of penance. We can account for such a display of heartless absurdity, of so weak and foolish, and at the same time, so wicked a state of mind, in no other way. And yet this is the man whom Boston has once or twice selected to represent her, and who is considered one of the leaders of the Whig party! Truly, it doth not require much wisdom to govern the world,—or at least, this part of it—q.

## THE ORACLE AT MARSHFIELD.

Mr. Webster's mouth is opened at last. After an ominous silence of four months, he grows out a early concurrence with the nomination of General Taylor as, on the whole, better than that of General Cass. He does not attempt to disguise the fact that the Whigs of Massachusetts do not like going to the camp for a President. He does not think Taylor a second Washington, or even a second Harrison. He nails the Braunamag Washington the Whigs have been trying to pass current to the counter, with a will. But he has been fairly (?) nominated, and on the whole Mr. Webster thinks he must be a Whig, (if not a Whig, what is he?) and so he shall support him. Mr. Webster does not believe a word of the assertion that Slavery had anything to do with the nomination! Many of the Northern members who voted for him had no such purpose. This is literally true, no doubt. Mr. Ashman, and even Mr. Lunt, we apprehend, have no predilections for the extension of Slavery; but they think it a very small matter compared with the success of the Whig Party, and so they fall in with the Slaveholding current.

This is the way in which Mr. Webster 'backs his friends.' 'I do not admire their discretion or policy'—who nominated General Taylor. In my opinion, it was wholly unwise policy; it was not suitable to the Whig character; it was short-sighted temporizing upon questions of great principle! 'There is no man more fully of opinion that such a nomination was not fit to make.' But then the choice being, virtually, between Taylor and Cass, and Cass being the bitter pill of the two to swallow, he will make a wry face and gulp down Taylor. The bulk of the speech is made up of an exposition of the iniquities of Mr. Van Buren and of General Cass, and to show that they are worse than a man not fit to be nominated. And the Defender of the Constitution goes on to expound that this is the necessary result of our form of government and of the provisions of the Constitution! These ingredients, with a siring spice of glorification of the Whig Party and of himself, their labors against Slavery, make up the composition of this dainty dish. We have long wished that the Whigs might get it; and we now hope they like it.—q.

## THE BLACKSTONE CHRONICLE.

We regret to see by the last number of this excellent paper that it is to be discontinued, and we regret the more to learn that it is from the want of the patronage and assistance, the promise of which was the inducement of Mr. Johnson to connect himself with it. All who have seen the paper, or know Oliver Johnson, know that it has failed from no want of editorial ability, business tact, or personal industry. Mr. Johnson makes a calm and candid statement of the expectations which were held out to him to engage in this undertaking, and of the manner in which they were disappointed. We are very sorry that he should have spent six months to so little advantage to himself. That his paper has done good we know. That the Blackstone people do not know what is for their own interest, we are sure. We hope, however, that this disappointment may be the means of restoring him to active service in some department of the A. S. Cause, of which he has been one of the most faithful, as he was one of the earliest, champions.—q.

## THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF SLAVERY.

We have received in a pamphlet form, the excellent article of Mr. William L. Bowditch, in the last Massachusetts Quarterly, on the great question, 'Does the Constitution of the United States, when rightly interpreted, support slavery?' Mr. Bowditch clears away the clouds of dust which have been raised for the purpose of blinding the eyes of the people, with much ability, and makes the whole way so clear, that the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein. He has dealt with his subject like a lawyer, a man of common sense, and an honest man. He places the pro-slavery character of the Constitution in its clear light in which its own terms, the construction of the courts and the consent of the people had combined to place it, until certain ingenious gentlemen chose to signalize the keenness of their optics, not by seeing what was not to be seen, but refusing to see what was plain as the sun at noon-day to all eyes but theirs. His argument is so compact that it is difficult to select a portion of its claims as a specimen, so important is each part to the continuity of the whole. We shall endeavor to give the peroration, at least, hereafter.—q.

## WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society was held in Salem, Ohio, Aug. 16, 17 and 18. We judge from the report in the Bugle, that it was an exceedingly animated and interesting meeting. Four thousand persons were estimated to have been present. Among the speakers were J. W. Walker, C. C. Burleigh, Henry C. Wright, and Robert Folger. We regret to learn that, through want of proper care or previous arrangement, the usual steps were not taken to provide for the wants of the Society; but we trust that the methods indicated in the Bugle, by which these debts may be discharged, will be promptly and successfully employed. We will give, next week, an article from the Bugle, relating an interesting incident which occurred at the meeting.—u.

MR. GARRISON. Our readers will be happy to hear that Mr. Garrison's case is advancing prosperously. The 'sars Jackson' was at Northampton the beginning of this week, and reports a great change for the better in his appearance. He is forbidden, however, from writing, or otherwise exerting his mind. His friends, therefore, who may be expecting letters from him, must not be surprised at his silence. He is most happy to receive letters of friendship, but they cannot be acknowledged until his cure is completed.—q.

ARRIVAL OF MRS. CHAPMAN. Many of our readers will be glad to hear, that Mr. Chapman and her family, with Miss Weston, arrived at Liverpool on the 6th of August, after a short and pleasant passage of about eighteen days. They were all in the best of health and spirits.

JOHN P. HALE has addressed a letter to Mr. Le w of Ohio, declining 'any longer to occupy the position of a candidate for the Presidency.' He also says: 'To all those who may attach any weight to the opinion of so humble an individual as myself, I most sincerely and cheerfully recommend a hearty, energetic and unanimous support of Messrs. Van Buren and Adams, as the most consistent course for the enlightened friends of Liberty to pursue. At the same time that I give this as my deliberate opinion, I have no raising accusation to bring against those who are seeking the path of their duty in another direction.

## THE LIBERATOR.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER for September has been published by Crosby & Nichols. Its contents are—1. Amusements; 2. Zwingli and Luther; 3. Republic of Liberia; 4. Christianity and Socialism; 5. Common School Education; 6. Tendencies and Wants of Theology; 7. Vincent George and Modern Latitudes; 8. Memoirs of Channing; 9. Rev. O. W. B. Peabody; 10. Martin Luther's Eastern Life; Notices of New Publications and Intelligence.

Among the writers in the present number are Rev. Ephraim Peabody, Rev. G. W. Burdett of Baltimore, and Rev. W. H. Furness of Philadelphia.

The author of the article on Liberia we suppose to be Rev. Joseph H. Allen of Washington, D. C. He claims to write with impartiality, and to give a fair view of the condition and prospects of Liberia, 'so far as they can be accurately known.' But it appears that he relies exclusively on documents put forward by the Colonization Society, or those in its interests. He gives the Society credit for strenuous and successful efforts to break up the Slave trade, yet admits that 'on six small tracts in its line of coast, beyond its jurisdiction, the traffic flourishes as of old.' He takes no notice of the principal officers, of rendering assistance to the Slave trade, and appears never to have seen those charges. We allude particularly to those put forth in July last, in the New York Daily Book, by Dr. Bacon, who was for a considerable time a physician in Liberia. These are not allegations to be passed by in silence.—u.

## VIE DE FREDERIC DOUGLASS, ESCLAVE AMERICAIN &amp;c. &amp;c. Paris, 1848.

By the politeness of the Translator, we have been favored with a copy of this translation into French of Frederick Douglass's Life. It makes a very neat 18 mo. volume of 196 pages, and is beautifully printed.

MISS SARAH K. PARKER, of Bristol, England, is the Translator, and she appears to have executed the work with great fidelity, skill and good taste. We have enjoyed a new pleasure in reading in a new language this admirable autobiography. We wish we could say the work is for sale in this country; but we understand that only two copies of it have been sent here. We hope that at least a few others may be spared for this side of the water.

The translator has given an original Preface, introducing the work in a judicious and appropriate manner to its French readers. We may perhaps give a translation of this Preface in a future number of the Liberator.

In justice to Miss Parker we must add that the 7th chapter upon this translation was wholly voluntary, a free-will offering to the Anti-Slavery cause, and a proof of her zealous attachment to it. Nowhere has the slave friend or true friend than in Bristol.

We have observed, in reading the Narrative, a few errors of the French printer in giving some of the names of persons and places; but they are of slight importance.—u.

BOLTON.  
An Anti-Slavery Meeting will be held at Bolton, on SUNDAY, Aug. 10, to commence at usual hour of meeting, A. M.

STEPHEN S. AND ABNEY KELLEY FOSTER will be present.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Proceedings of the Harwich Convention came too late for this week's paper.

CINCY.—His letter to Mr. Phillips is under consideration.

His extreme length is a serious objection to its insertion. But we will see.

E. N. of Harwich.—We will try to find room for his letter soon.

H. J. J.—Her interesting letter shall have a place with the Proceedings of the Convention.

A Subscriber.—The matter of the Colored Schools in Boston shall have attention next week.

F. Douglass, Rochester, N. Y.—A parcel for him, from Bristol, England, is at this office.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Steamship Niagara arrived at New York Aug. 31. The political news by this arrival is generally unfavorable. The rebellion in Ireland is at an end; there is again a prospect of an immediate adjustment of the Schleswig-Holstein question; the intervention of England and France between Austria and Italy bids fair to be successful. On the other hand, it is to be regretted that there were symptoms of a new outbreak in Paris, against which the government was adopting the most rigorous precautionary measures.

The Chartists.—There had been several Chartist demonstrations during the week in various parts of England. At Ashton-under-Lyne, they killed a police constable by shooting him. The military were sent for, and several arrests were made.

Liverpool, Aug. 19.—A large number of chartists were brought before the magistrates in London yesterday, charged with illegal offences. In the examination it transpired that a plot was really adopted to be carried out for firing London in four different places.

## IRELAND.

Messrs. Meagher, Lymne, and O'Donoghue had been arrested.

A man named Walsh, a tailor, has been arrested at Tipperary, on whom letters from Doherty and others were found.

The trial of Mr. Martin, of the Felon, commenced on Monday, and on Wednesday afternoon the jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

The foreman said the jury wished to recommend the prisoner to mercy, in consequence of the letter upon which they find him guilty having been written in prison, and under circumstances of excitement.

DUBLIN, Friday evening, Aug. 18.—THE STATE TRIALS.—The Queen vs. Doherty. At the opening of the Court this morning, Mr. Butt, C. C. spoke for the defence. His address occupied upwards of three hours. Mr. Whitbread replied on behalf of the Crown in a most powerful and eloquent address, which occupied fully three hours in its delivery.

In being half-past 5 o'clock, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock on Saturday morning.

This is the last trial that will take place under the present commission.

Previous to the trial of Mr. O'Doherty being proceeded with, Mr. James Martin was brought up on custody for contempt of Court for having used threatening language to Mr. Waterhouse, the foreman of the jury who tried his brother, John Martin. After a suitable admonition from the Chief Baron, he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in Newgate.

Lord Hardinge is at present in Limerick, but is expected to return to Dublin immediately. The object of the noble commander's mission being fulfilled, we believe he will speedily return to England. The scene of the late insurrection in the south is one of perfect tranquillity. The peasantry are industriously engaged in their usual pursuits, and on the surface, at least, of society, there is hardly a ripple. The accounts from America, after Mr. R. O'Connell's man, Jr. It has been found necessary to remove fourteen State prisoners from the gaols of Kilmalmain and Newgate to Belfast, in consequence of their over-crowded state. They were conveyed by rail-road to Kilmalmain, and embarked on a war steamer. Amongst them were Mr. Meany, of the Tribune, Mr. Brennan, of the Frelon, Mr. O'Higgins, Mr. Roork, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Crotty, Mr. Baker, Mr. Tasse, Mr. Bergen, and Mr. Eugene O'Reilly. The accounts of the potato rot, received in Dublin, yesterday, from all parts of the country, are most disastrous. The weather continues for the most part cold and wet.

## FRANCE.

Paris, Aug. 18.—Anxiety to insurgents spoken of the city to quiet, but fears are entertained that tranquillity will not continue. The return of the Bank of France is this week favorable. Our latest date states that the city continues in a preparation for defence, and that all the movements are under the direction of the government. In the department of the Seine, a very great excitement prevails, and at all points there is a close watch kept. The soldiery is provisioned for several days. The evidence of Rollo, Lamarine, and Arago, is published, but is so long too for a telegraphic despatch.

THE SPEECH OF MR. WEBSTER AT MARSHFIELD has been read with regret by many of his best friends. True, he assents to the nomination of Gen. Taylor, but he gives no reasons for his assent, and with so many statements, that silence would have been a kindness in the comparison. Probably Mr. Webster is not aware that his own assent to the nomination, had any thing to do with the 'first prize' which he bestowed upon the General; yet people will be very apt to suspect that it had.—[N. Y. Jour. of Com.]

Excursion and Experiment with the new Diving Bell.—The steaming R. B. Forbes went below yesterday, taking the Presidents of the several Insurance Companies and many of the Directors on their annual excursion. The new Diving Apparatus recently constructed, of which we have already given a detailed description, was put on board a lighter, and taken in tow of the steamer, with the view of testing its efficiency.

The party proceeded down to Minot's Ledge, near the wreck of the Alabama; and here the Bell was rigged for trial, and being entered by Mr. Kane, was sunk some ninety feet. Mr. R. remained by the side of the wreck about half an hour, during which, conversation was kept up with him from above, through communicating pipes. He reported that he was surrounded by a large number of crockery, &c., and could have taken hold of various articles. On being hoisted up, the position of the lighter was changed, so as to bring the Bell immediately over the wreck. Dr. James B. Gregorson then lowered the bell with Mr. Kane, and they were lowered about ninety feet, till the Bell rested on the quarter deck of the Alabama. Here they remained three quarters of an hour, during which they could see all the objects upon the wreck, the main chains, timbers, &c. It was remarked that they could see more distinctly at the bottom than at points higher up. The experiments with the Bell were highly satisfactory to the company present, and its utility was fully established.

We learn that while in the bell, Dr. Gregorson and his companion smoked their cigars without inconvenience. The thermometer fell from 76 to 56; but this is not a fair trial of the difference of temperature, as the Bell had been hanging several hours in the sun. [Boston Trav.]

Gen. Shields, as we learn from the Union, declined the appointment of Governor of Oregon, in consequence of the bad state of his health. He does not think that, with his recent wounds, he would be able to cross the Rocky Mountains. Gen. Lane has accepted the appointment.

Mr. Brown, the famous house mover, has completed the astonishing feat of moving a large building between Winter street and Temple Place, by pushing back three buildings at one move. Washington street is now in a fair way of being finished. All of the old looking projections below Avery street have been taken away, and the street now makes a respectable appearance.

John D. Williams, one of the oldest wine merchants of Boston, died on Monday afternoon, in the 73rd year of his age.

Free Soil Mass Convention.—A general mass convention of the citizens of Maryland favorable to the election of Martin Van Buren as President, and Adams to the Presidency and Vice Presidency, is called to meet in this city on Monday, the 27th inst., for the purpose of forming an electoral ticket for the State. This movement is backed by both Whigs and Democrats, and free soilers will undoubtedly receive a good vote in Baltimore, as well as throughout the State. [Letter from Baltimore.]

Yellow Fever at Staten Island.—The fact appears to be well established, that a number of cases of yellow fever have occurred at Staten Island, outside the Hospital, six of which have terminated fatally. [N. Y. Jour. Com.]

Railroad Accident.—We learn from the Springfield Republican that Mr. Eldridge Phillips and wife, of Andover, were killed on the Western Railroad, near Palmer depot, on Monday morning, by the train from Boston to New Haven. They were crossing the track in a carriage, when the locomotive dashed it to pieces, and killed them instantly. They were about sixty years of age, and were on their way to attend the funeral of the father of Mrs. Phillips.

Termination of the Trials at Washington.—The cases of Drayton, Sayres and English, charged with negro stealing, have been disposed of finally. We learn from Baltimore that Sayres is sentenced to pay a fine, amounting in the aggregate to \$14,000, to be imprisoned until the fine is paid. The punishment in the two convictions of Drayton will be not less than seven years in the Penitentiary in each case. If these convictions against Drayton are sustained by the Court above, the remaining charge will doubtless be dismissed. After disposing of this business, the Court adjourned till Monday, there being over forty new cases to be tried. English was discharged.

The lighthouse bill passed by the last session of Congress, contains an appropriation of ten thousand dollars for outfitting, rockets, calivars, and throwing, in storms and fogs, lures to vessels in distress on the Jersey coast. The loss of many lives may be prevented, and much valuable property be secured, by this timely appropriation.

From the Maine Democrat, (Saco,) June 22, 1848.  
WISTAR'S BALSAM.—A few days ago, Mr. Elijah Wistar of Sanford, in our county, being in our office, requested us to publish, for the benefit of the public, his testimony in favor of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In the fall of 1846, Mr. W. was attacked with a very bad cold, which continued to grow worse till March, when he was confined to the house, with little hope of recovery. Hearing of WISTAR'S BALSAM, he resolved to try it. He soon found relief—and after taking four bottles, was able to go out and attend to his business. He ascribes his cure entirely to the Balsam, and recommends those who use it to persevere, even if they do not at once perceive any beneficial result. We are not in the habit of writing puffs for medicines, and only give this at the request of Mr. W.

ED. DEMOCRAT.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by SETH W. FOWLE, 138 Washington street, Boston, and by Druggists generally in the United States and British Provinces.

## FIFTEENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The undersigned, earnestly desiring the abolition of Slavery, have been led, by the strength of their wish, carefully to consider what means may be found sufficient for the accomplishment of this great and holy object. They find that slavery exists through the selfishness, the ignorance, the cowardice, the hypocrisy of the people, and that nation cannot be more conscientious, disinterested, courageous, enlightened and true to its own political and religious principles, the work done. Until enough nobility of spirit can be awakened in the land to make the clergy, the laity, the lawyer, the merchant, the mechanic, the man of letters, the politician willing to renounce their hopes of worldly success, and see their respective careers of individual advancement closed up, apparently forever, by their allegiance to Freedom, to make the women of the land feel themselves disgraced by their indifference to such a cause as this;—to make the Christians and the citizens of the land willing to bear the suffering and odium consequent upon an adherence to right against law and custom;—until this can be accomplished, the Southern slaveholders are upheld in their sin by the powerful support of Christian fellowship, social association, and civil participation.

We determine, therefore, to strike at once at the root of slavery by appealing to the hearts of the sciences of men, and withdrawing their allegiance from such shameful cruelty and wrong, by the continual presentation of the paramount claims of freedom and humanity. Union being strength, that fact decides us to cooperate with any whose principles prove them to be trustworthy; who make the abolition of slavery their primary object; and who, in addition to their honesty of purpose, have sense and energy enough to make them safe coadjutors, by securing them from becoming the prey of the selfish and hypocritical adventurers that every moral revolution calls forth. We find such a sufficient and trustworthy body nowhere but in the American Anti-Slavery Society. Years of close observation of its right principles, and its successful and practical workings, assure us that it has the elements of success. It continually sends forth lecturers to enforce the first principles of justice and humanity among the people, and in a few years is found thereby to have exercised a controlling influence for good throughout the country. It dictates the course and bends the policy of every political party; and, speaking as it does from a height above their selfish personal struggles, its words of everlasting truth are

heard, and more and more obeyed. While calling on all to unite with it, it has ever, by the energy and rectitude of its progress, been free without license, and elective without invidiousness. It is not too much to say in its progress, that its cause and its course repel all but the wise, the good and the bold from active co-operation with it, and brand with dishonor the hand that approaches it to make it the instrument of any selfish purpose. It has no local attachments, no partial or sectarian partialities, no denominations, no double purpose; while, at the same time, every observer notices how happily its labors prepare the way for every good work; for, though specific in its object, its great principle of immediate individual reform, without awaiting the gradualism of party politics, legislative action and judicial decision, is one of universal application.

Thus, therefore, is the mode of operation, which commends itself to our reason and our feelings. The agents and friends that such an association of necessary draws forth, are the ones that we wish to sustain. The periodicals that such an association employs are the ones that we wish to circulate. In the count of such a body, where all persons have equal rights of membership, the great collective energy and judgment are constantly in use, and the chances and means of success consequently doubled.

Hence we find it to be our duty, in preparing for the FIFTEENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR, in commencing in FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON, on Thursday, DECEMBER 21st, to devote the funds then raised, to sustain the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, in its sacred career of moral agitation and revolution in behalf of the enslaved; and we confidently appeal to all good hearts EVERYWHERE, in aid of so noble an enterprise.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN,  
ANN T. G. PHILLIPS,  
HELEN E. GARRISON,  
MARY MAY,  
ELIZA LEE FOLLEN,  
SARAH S. RUSSELL,  
LOUISA LORING,  
MARY YOUNG,  
MARY WILLEY,  
ANNE WARREN WESTON,  
MARIA LOWELL,  
FRANCES MARY ROBBINS,  
LYDIA PARKER,  
HARRIET B. HALL,  
CATHARINE SARGENT,  
SARAH B. SHAW,  
MARY G. CHAPMAN,  
CAROLINE WIGGINTON,  
SUSAN C. CABOT,  
HENRIETTA SARGENT,  
HANNAH TUFTS,  
ELIZA F. MERRIAM,  
CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS,  
EVELINA S. A. SMITH,  
SARAH H. SOUTHWICK,  
ANN R. BRAMHALL,  
HARRIET T. WHITE,  
ABBY FRANCIS,  
LYDIA PARKER,  
HARRIET M. JACKSON.

Friends



## POETRY.

## A PARABLE.

Bold Christ our Lord, I will go and see  
How the men, my brethren, believe in me;  
He passed not again through the gate of birth,  
But made himself known to the children of Earth.

Then said the Chief-Priests, and Rulers, and Kings  
Behold now the Giver of all good things;  
Behold now the Son of Man, who came to save  
Him who alone is mighty and great.

With carpets of gold the ground they spread  
Wherever the Son of Man should tread,  
And in palace-chambers, lofty and rare,  
They lodged him, and served him with kindly fare.

Great organs surged through arches dim  
Their jubilant floods in praise of him,  
And in Church and Palace, and Judgment-hall  
He saw his image high over all.

But still, wherever his steps they led,  
The Lord in sorrow bent down his head,  
And from under the heavy foundation-stones  
The Son of Man heard bitter groans.

And in Church and Palace, and Judgment-hall,  
He marked great figures that rent the wall,  
Opening wider and yet more wide,  
As the living foundation heaved and sighed.

Have ye founded your Thrones and Altars, then,  
On the bodies and souls of living men?  
And think ye that building shall endure  
Which shelters the Noble and crushes the Poor?

With gates of silver and bars of gold,  
Ye have fenced my sheep from their Father's fold;  
I have heard the dropping of their tears  
In Heaven, these eighteen hundred years.

O, Lord and Master, not our the guilt,  
We build and as our fathers build;  
Behold these images, how they stand,  
Sovereign and Sole, through all our land.

Our task is hard, with sword and flame,  
To hold thy Earth forever the same,  
And with sharp crooks of steel to keep  
Still, as thou ledest them, thy sheep.

Then Christ sought out an artisan,  
A low-browed, stunted, haggard man,  
And a motherless girl, whose fingers thin  
Pushed from her faintly want and sin.

These set he in the midst of them,  
And as they drew back their garment-hem,  
For fear of defilement, "Lo, here," said he,  
"The images ye have made of me!"

THE MARRIAGE VOW.  
Speak it not lightly, 'tis a holy thing;  
A bond enduring through long distant years,  
When joy or sorrow shades is hovering,  
Or when time's eye is wet with bitter tears.

Recorded by an angel's pen on high,  
And must be questioned in eternity.  
Speak it not lightly, though the young and gay  
Are thronging round thee now with tones of mirth;  
Let not the holy promise of to-day  
Fade with the clouds that with the morn have birth;

But ever bright and sacred may it be,  
Stored in the treasure-cell of memory.  
Life may not prove all sunshine; there will come  
Dark hours for all. O will ye, when the night  
Of sorrow gathers thickly round your home,  
Love as ye did when only calm and bright  
Seemed the sure path yet, untouched by care,  
And deemed the future like the present, fair?

Eyes that now beam with health yet grow dim,  
And cheeks of rose forget their early glow;  
Lan guor and pain assail each active limb,  
And lay perchance some worshipped beauty low;  
Will ye then gaze upon the altered brow,  
And love as fondly, faithfully as now?

Should fortune frown on your defenceless head;  
Should storm o'ertake your bark on life's dark sea;  
Piercing tempests rend the sail so gaily spread,  
When Hope her eyes strain gleam joyously,  
Will ye look up, though clouds your sky o'ercast,  
And say, "Together we will bide the blast?"

Age, with its silvery locks, comes stealing on,  
And brings the tottering step, the furrowed cheek;  
The eye from whence each lustre gleam hath gone,  
And the pale lip, with accents low and weak—  
Will ye then think upon your life's gay prime,  
And smiling, bid love triumph over Time?

Speak it not lightly—O, beware, beware!  
'Tis no vain promise, no unmeaning word;  
Lo, men and angels list the faith ye swear,  
And by the high and Holy One 'tis heard;  
Oh! then kneel humbly at his altar now,  
And pray for strength to keep your marriage vow.

HONOR TO ALL HANDICRAFTS.  
BY C. SOUTHERNER.

Honor to him whose sinew'd arm  
Swings the ponderous sledge;  
Honor to him whose sturdy hand  
Delivers at the fruitless hedge—  
To every toiler who strives  
To beautify the earth,  
Be honor and fame for greater  
Than to men of kingly birth.

To toil—it is to fill complete  
The Lord of life's command—  
To crown with golden fruit and grain,  
The wilds of every land;  
To rear the mansion and the cot,  
In city or in glen,  
That joy in sweet content may meet  
Around the homes of men.

Who makes a blade of grass to grow  
Where there grew none before;  
Is greater than the demigod  
Whose mantle drips with gore;  
Then plant the spade in desert ground,  
And make its treasure spring,  
To bless the hand and home of him  
Who's greater than a king!

From Merry's Museum.  
INSCRIPTION FOR A RURAL CEMETERY.

Peace to the dead! the forest weaves  
Around your couch its shroud of leaves;  
While shadows dim and silence deep  
Bespeak the quiet of your sleep.

Rest, pilgrim, here! Thy journey o'er,  
Life's weary cares ye heed no more;  
Your sun has set, in yonder west—  
Time's work is done—rest, pilgrim, rest!

Rest till the morning hour; wait  
Here, at eternity's dread gate,  
Safe in the keeping of the soul,  
And the sure promises of God.

Dark is your home—yet round the tomb  
Takes of hope, sweet flowers, bloom;  
And cherished memories, soft and dear,  
Sweet as their fragrance, linger here!

We speak, ye are dumb! How dread  
This deep, stern silence of the dead!  
The whisperers of the grave, severe,  
The listening soul alone can hear!

## REFORMATORY.

HENRY C. WRIGHT AND CHARLES C. BURLEIGH IN OHIO.

HARTSVILLE, (Ohio), Aug. 18, 1848.

DEAR FRIENDS:

"As iron sharpeneth iron, so doth the countenance of a man his friend." And so doth the voice of a man—the pen of a man, or the press of a man, when wielded in the spirit of kindness and hope. I had intended, ere this, to have given the readers of the Liberator some account of the visit of the World's Redeemers to this place—Henry C. Wright and Charles C. Burleigh. But hindrances have been happening, and the days of the month would not wait; so here it is now up to the 15th, whilst memory has to return to the 4th, 5th and 6th of the month, as the time when the visitants were with us. They held a three days' meeting at this place. The meetings on the first two days were small, (considering the ability of the speakers, and the extent to which the notice had been given.) This was owing, I think, to a combination of causes. The people here are anxious to make a great political demonstration this fall, and they did not wish to have the ranks of their calculations thinned. And then Charles (like Jesus and the Apostles of old) enjoyed the luxury of his own flowing beard, and the falling ringlets of his own beautiful hair. This was entirely beyond the power of endurance with many of the professed Christians of this age. They have no notion of hearing any but the regular bald-faced men speak. Though the meetings were not large, there was a goodly number of the thinking and reflecting people present. Some of these had been much prejudiced against the doctrine of Disunion; but Charles showed them plainly that they were themselves already Disunionists, having broken the compact and trampled under their feet the plighted faith of the slaveholder in the act of arresting the fleeing fugitive, and in their mental resolves not to take up arms to fight against the slave.

Henry C. Wright was no idler in these meetings, neither. He had long been known by the folks out West as the 'Apostle of Peace' and Friend of Mankind. His beautiful letters from the Old World had found their way into many a family. His ramble with 'My Dear Darling' over the hills of Scotland were fresh in many a mind. There is a power in these letters—a power which inclines people not only to love the author of the letters, but to love and earnestly seek the welfare of the race. But that power becomes weakness when compared with the power of the man who wrote those letters. The identical, bonafide Henry C. Wright, whose wakeful eye ever sending forth sparkling rays, gleaming and shining as they spread their soft wings and fly away on their mission to help, redeem and bless mankind, whilst the whole group of features which form the countenance of the man, all join harmoniously, and with diligent industry to keep up the perpetual bloom in the face of that choice rose-bush of the heart, whose flowers are beautiful with mildness and fragrant with affection. Whilst with the courage of true kindness he meets the modern Habakkuks, causing them to tremble, and their lips to quiver. In one of Henry's discourses, he proposed that certain characters should make a slight alteration in the wording of their prayers, thus: "Our Father who art in Hell, &c." And in another of his sermons, after enumerating a catalogue of enormities which included shooting and hanging and selling live folks, he said, (with the boldness of a Jesus), if you prove that the Bible sanctions such things, you may prove that the Bible is a damned book (adding, however, that such was not his opinion of the Bible). And while none could dispute or gainsay the things that were spoken in those meetings, the arguments occasionally felt so thick and fast that some fled away in dismay, yet the interest kept steadily on the increase, until the last meeting was a crowded house. Well the friends fulfilled their mission of kindness to this neighborhood, and went on their way to "agitate—agitate—agitate," in other places. Their labors here will not be in vain, but like the bread which was cast upon the waters, will be found after many days.

There is a great amount of enthusiasm in this part of Ohio among politicians. The Whigs, Democrats, and Liberty parties have all furnished liberal quotas to make up the 'Free Soil' party. Old-fashioned Democrats are shaking hands with toll-men and sun-burnt Whigs, and pledging to bury the hatchet of party, and make common cause against the encroachments of the baby-selling power. They seem to be just awaking to the knowledge that the North can get along better without a union with child-traders than child-traders can without assistance in their schemes of plunder and robbery from the North. And you will now hear the farmers, as they pass each other on the road, greeting with a 'Hurrah for the North!' With this general excitement, there is a corresponding increase of travel on the 'every-day' cars. 'New tracks' are being laid every day. And when the man-hunters come in on pursuit, as they recently have done in a few instances, they know not whose house to search or enter, into whose garden or field to look for the entrance into the depot, for they find a Great State, the State of Ohio, inhabited by honest laborers, the owners of houses, with tables set within, well supplied with provisions, and to these all other laboring people are made the welcome partakers; and none the less so if it were found that they have heretofore been sold or bought, whipped or starved. All that Ohio folks ask, 'Are they honest?' This being settled, they ask, 'Are they capable' (of running away from oppression), and if they are, let them go, and if they are not, help them. And as

THE MINER DELVES beneath the soil,  
To bring the precious metal forth;  
While farmers find in chrysalis showers  
More wealth than all the mines are worth.  
The truthful rain that o'er the land  
Spreads wealth and life where'er 'tis driven,  
Tells man to never doubt a God  
Who sends his showers of gold from heaven.

Yours,  
V. NICHOLSON.

THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.  
State and Federal officers, both civil and military, are sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and to account to God at the Great Day. The day of Judgment, that cometh to the wicked as a thief in the night, (1st Peter, iii. 10-12), is introduced by the judgment of the Federal Government, and few are conscious of the fact. Many have eyes, yet they see not; and have ears, yet they hear not. The great day cometh as a thief, and is present, yet the wicked know it not; and although it is declared by the Lord's Servant, yet they believe not.

The Constitution, in part, subverted to sustain slavery in the District of Columbia, shares the same fate in Territories admitted into the Union as slave States, and is set aside in consummating the Texas partnership. One man, faithful and true to his oath, declares his possessions in Storm township, county of Hamilton, and State of Ohio, independent of the new democratic federal partnership, Oct. 22, 1848. Thus refusing to come under new bonds with a government highly criminal—and thus he becomes an INDEPENDENT NATION, in the midst of enemies to righteousness.

The several departments of the Federal Government are dead in crime, and the discordant elements of opposition to the wicked in power are, with some exceptions, seeking a change through numb rays. Yet the independent survivor is strong in the FAITH of Jesus; although a unit, and a small one, his trust is the promise of the Lord, 'a little one shall become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation.' Isa. ix. 22.

THE JUDGMENT is set, and the books are opened. The Federal Government, dead in trespass and in sin, is judged of the things written in the books. The putrid carcass of the dead Eagle will be disposed of, and that old serpent called the Devil and Satan will be cast out of the heavenly dominions; and the democratic vipers, Fols, Dallas, Taney and their associates in crime, will be cast out with him; and the non-resistant woman will find a protector in the independent nation whose God is the Lord.

The National Temple, beautiful in symmetry, with chambers in its wings, will be cleansed from the pollution of the Eagle and the Serpent, and Woman, united to her Deliverer, shall be clothed with the sun, the moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars.

The kingdom of Heaven shall be organized, and receiving the light from the Sun of Righteousness, reflect the mild beams of heavenly wisdom on the dark nations and kingdoms of the earth. "So the Lord God will cause righteousness and praise to spring forth before all nations."

THE LORD'S SERVANT,  
THE BRANCH,  
REE E. PRICE.  
Mount Zion, July 14, 1848.

LECTURES TO TRAVELLERS BY THE WAY-SIDE.  
I know a man who has painted and lettered a large board, and suspended it to posts by the side of the road, near his dwelling. Attached to one of the posts is a small box containing three 'pigeon holes.' In these he puts occasionally a variety of books, tracts, pamphlets and papers. The writing on the board contains the motto, 'Our country is the world—our countrymen are all mankind—with a friendly invitation to each traveller to help himself as he passes, &c. Would it not be well for all the public roads in all the States to be thus supplied? Go thou and do likewise.'

From the Christian Contributor.  
THE SEVENTH DAY.  
UNION, Me., Aug. 1, 1848.

BE GRACIOUS.—You and I profess to be great sticklers for Bible principles, and for Bible truth, and such we ought to be.

When we are asked, why we embrace Christianity, we do not hesitate to give the reason. Are we required to give a reason for the hope that is in us, we are ready to do it with meekness and fear. If it requires us to give a reason for embracing those peculiar views which we hold pertaining to the order of God's house, we are always glad to do it, and so it is touching the matter of slavery.

But, supposing we are asked, why we observe the Sabbath day, what would be our answer? Would it not be that God has directly commanded us to do so? But when that command was given, it was not in a seventh day that men were commanded to observe? And if so, why are we not doing it? For one, I am prepared to say that I have been taught by man to observe the first of the month of the seventh. But whence is this? Who has authorized man thus to teach? I was taught by man to believe in infant-baptism, in lieu of circumcision, but that I cannot now do, neither can you.

Perhaps you have more light on this subject; if so, allow me to beg the favor of it. Yes, my dear brother, I feel that you go for light and for truth. You tell me who has authorized to neglect the keeping of that day which was embraced in the fourth commandment, when that command was given.

What passage of the Scripture can you cite to me where I may find an order or permission, authorizing the change which has been made? Perhaps you have (as I heretofore have) thought that it was immaterial what day, if a seventh part of our time was kept. But this is language which we, as Baptists, do not admit, touching divine institutions. The first question with me is, who authorized the change? Was it God or man? and when was it done? We are living in a day of great recklessness, touching the observance of the Sabbath. I wish to preach upon it, and what shall I say? I wish to bring down upon the people the solemn and awful weight of a divine command for observing the Sabbath, and where shall I get it, if I enjoin upon them to keep the first day of the week? Can you tell me whether this is or is not the work of councils, after the days of Christ and the apostles? If so, I should not so much wonder that the Lord of the Sabbath day is permitting the day which man has appointed to lose its influence and control over the community.

I am aware of the care and labor which your situation involves, and I would not trouble you if I did not attach some importance to this matter, and also know that you are for the truth, the whole truth, and consequently, for investigation. Will you favor me with a private letter on the subject, or else, still better, piece on the subject in your Christian Contributor?

Most sincerely, yours,  
H. HAWES.

REMARKS.—The question raised by Eld. Hawes has occupied many of our thoughts for years past, and the thoughts of many others. At present, we prefer to lay it before our readers without attempting a reply, in the hope that such a reply as the word of God contains, may be freely sought by every one for himself. We have before expressed our views on the general question of keeping the Sabbath in all ages, and shall be willing to say what we can on the specific point raised by the letter.

SCOLDING. A great deal of injury is done to children by their parents scolding. Many children have been nearly or quite ruined by being driven from home to become vagabonds and wanderers by scolding. It sours your temper, provided it is sweet, which is a question; if you scold, the more you will have to scold, and because you have become crosser, and your children, likewise. Depend upon it, they cannot love you as well after you have scolded at them, as they did before. You may approach them with firmness and decision, you may punish them with severity adequate to the nature of their offences, and they will feel the justice of your conduct, and love you, notwithstanding all. But they hate scolding. It stirs up bad blood, while it discloses your weakness, and lowers you in their estimation. Especially at night, when they are about to rest, their hearts should be melted and nerved by acts of kindness, that they may go to their slumbers with thoughts of love stealing around their souls, and whispering peace.

WOMAN'S TEMPER. No trait of character is more valuable in a female than the possession of a sweet temper. Hence, every woman who is happy without it, is like the flowers that spring up in our pathway, reviving and cheering us. Let a man go home at night, wearied and worn by the toils of the day, and how soothing is a word dictated by a good disposition! It is sunshine falling upon his heart. He is happy, and the cares of life are forgotten. A sweet temper has a soothing influence over the minds of a whole family. Where it is found in a wife and mother, you observe kindness and love predominating over the bad feeling of a natural heart. Smiles, kind words and looks, characterize the children, and peace and love have their dwelling there. Study, then, to acquire and retain a sweet temper. It is more valuable than the blood of their own citizens! Their services no longer needed—mutilated in body and debased in morals—they are discharged, to die neglected and forgotten—the same game to be re-acted, similar dungeons to be caught, when corrupt and ambitious rulers may deem it necessary for their continuance in power.—Xenia Torch Light.

FOREIGN POSTAGE. The N. Y. Tribune states that a letter has been received from our Minister in England, giving assurance that an international postage law will be established with G. Britain.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

BOSTON.—The subjoined is an estimate given by the Boston Courier of the amount its citizens have embarked in a few leading enterprises, principally since the spring of 1846, viz:

In factories and manufacturing cities on the sites enumerated, \$13,000,000  
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Amount unpaid, less than 7,000,000 dollars, July 20, 1848.  
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The valuation of the State for 1848, if the increase of value in Boston and its vicinity by any criterion, must exceed \$50,000,000 dollars, and the accumulation can be little short of 22,000,000 dollars.

The Alpha and Omega of the Mexican War.—It is a singular fact, that the two men who opened the Mexican war, in battle, were the same to whom the respective Governments of the United States and Mexico delegated the charge of concluding it, by a formal exchange of cartridges. In the Battle of Palo Alto, it was Duncan's battery, and that commanded by Gen. La Vega, which commenced hostilities by a cannonading on each side.

On the morning of our evacuation of the capital, Gen. de la Vega commanded the Mexican battery that saluted our flag, and Duncan's battery saluted the Mexican flag on its rising to float again over the palace.

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Sound made Visible.—The Literary Gazette says a method has been discovered and matured by which sound is made visible to the human eye, its various forms and waves demonstrated to sight, and the power to discriminate between the tones of one musical instrument and another as complete as that to observe the action of water when disturbed by any number of causes. The experiments are likely to be long repeated in the Royal Society.

Dr. Nonnelay, surgeon of Leeds, has announced a series of experiments with ether, chloroform, and other anæsthetic agents, that by immersion in a small quantity, or by the local application of the vapor—parts of the body may be rendered insensible to pain without affecting the brain.

An old French soldier assures the editor of the *Courier des Etats Unis*, that never, never after the retreat from Mexico through every New a bitter experience for debt. The area exempted, we believe, is forty acres in the country, or quarter of an acre in a village. The final vote in the Senate stood 14 to 5; in the House, 33 to 25.—(N. Y. Tribune.)

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Introduction of Shirts.—There is hardly a single article, says McCulloch, among those now reckoned indispensable to existence, or a single invention of any sort, but which has been denounced at its introduction as a useless superfluity, or as being in some way injurious. Few articles of clothing are at present considered more essential than shirts; but there have been instances on record of individuals being put in the pillory for presuming to use so expensive and unnecessary a luxury.

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